BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " " 4 00 | " " 6 " " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, DEC. 21, 1863. NO. 35.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OR LESS, ONE ISSUE:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 9 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	16 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	22 50
Four days	6 50	One month	26 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	45 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Important News from the Trans-Mississippi.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Nov. 23, via Summerset, Dec. 19.—The following is the latest reliable intelligence received from the West. It is taken from the Houston *Telegraph* of this morning. The expedition under General Banks is believed to be about six thousand strong, composed of the divisions of General Dana and Van Devere. They lost three steamers and four schooners, as well as a considerable amount of stores, munitions of war and horses, while on the way and in making the landing. About half the command are black troops. Davis, with his Regiment, about 150 strong, and Haines, with a Federal Commission as Colonel of the second Texas Cavalry, but with no troops, are along. They have a large supply of arms, horses and equipments. They design to enlist Mexicans on the Rio Grande and negroes in the interior as they progress. As soon as information of Banks' having landed successfully can be conveyed to Franklin, the forces of Ord and Banks are to meet and sweep the country as far as they can, sparing neither Unionists or Secessionists. From Brownsville we learn that Major Dye, Bigelow Palmer and others have taken the oath. Gen. Cobes assumed command of Brownsville after we left and claimed to give the people protection from lawlessness. He accomponied the Major to meet Banks. After giving in their submission to the Federals, Cobes crossed the River and pronounced against Cortina, who had overthrown his Government, and held the reins of power for twenty four hours, when Cortina shot him in the Plaza Saluris, November 19th. The Yankees are advancing in this direction and gained a foothold at Aranas Pass on the 16th. They landed a force of three thousand on Mustang Island and marched on the foot of the Pass. These troops were conveyed in five transports. On the 17th they made an attack with this force, five steamers from the Sea operating. The Fort was defended by three small guns and about one hundred men, most of which were State troops. The engagement lasted two hours and twenty-five minutes, when our troops surrendered, being overwhelmed. Their loss is not known.—The attack began at daylight. The enemy's plan appears to be to take such points as he can up the coast, with the view of getting a pass near his proposed field of operations. There can be no doubt that the conquest of the entire State is contemplated.

HOUSTON, Nov. 23.—The Legislature of Texas have refused to pass a resolution recommending Congress to declare Confederate Treasury notes a legal tender. The Legislature is believed to be under conservative influence, though it is most dearly devoted to the Confederate cause.

General Slaughter and staff are here. He reports Indian depredations on the frontier frequent and alarming. He learns the Indians are armed by the Yankees and sent upon the frontier to lay it in waste. The small pox has made its appearance in this city. Gen. Walker's division is now on the Mississippi River, pegging away.—They have already sunk one transport, burned another and four Barges. They also burned the large transport *Blackhawk*. Nothing can pass their batteries unless convoyed by Ironclads, and even then we hear of much lamentation on board before they get out of reach of our guns.

Quantrell is in Shreveport. Official informotion has been received that Corpus Christi is in the hands of the enemy.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Dec. 19.—The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point.

Northern papers of the 17th received.

The correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, at Charleston harbor, says that Dahlgreen is preparing for a great movement of the Ironclads. He will not leave the department until the old flag waves over Charleston or its ruins.

Reports from Nashville state that Gen. Sheridan, commanding a column in pursuit of Longstreet, met with a repulse from the rebel rear guard, in which he was severely wounded.

In the House, on the 16th, Rollens, of Missouri, offered a resolution—in substance the same as the Crittenden resolutions—that the war was brought on by disunionists, but should not be prosecuted for conquest or subjugation. When obedience to the Constitution and laws are secured the war ought to stop.

Lovejoy moved to lay the resolution on the table—ayes 52, noes 114.

Washburne, of Illinois, expressed a wish to debate. The resolution was laid over.

Adjutant General Thomas is dangerously ill.

Major Gen. Buford died in Washington on Wednesday.

Accounts from Norfolk show that Beast Butler is tyranizing over the people of that city.

European news to the 8th unimportant.

The New York *Herald* advocates the election of Grant to the next Presidency.

Additional Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 19.—The *Tribune* says that a more lugubrious document than Davis' message was never read. All is darkness and despair.

The *Chesapeake* left Shelbourne on Saturday with an increased crew and twenty chaldrons of coal.

Gen. Banks announces that the forces under Washburne had seized the approaches to Matagorda. The rebel garrison at Fort Esperansea, numbering one thousand men, blew up the magazine and fled. Ten guns were captured.

The steamer *Minna*, captured by the supply steamer *Circassian*, has arrived at Fortress Monroe. The *Minna* had a valuable assorted cargo.

Lincoln visits Ford's Theatre nightly to witness Hackett.

Saulsbury, of Delaware, refuses to take the loyalty oath, which is likely to lead to trouble in the Senate.

The cavalry captured at Charles City Court House numbered eight officers and eighty-two privates.

The *Herald* says that McDougal will introduce a joint resolution in the Senate, declaring the French invasion of Mexico an unfriendly act towards the United States, and inquiring if it be not the duty of the United States to declare war against France.

On Tuesday Fernando Wood submitted a resolution that the President be requested to appoint three commissioners, empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond, to the end that this bloody, destructive and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity and equality under the Constitution. Washburne moved that the resolution be laid upon the table—yeas 78, nays 59.

A resolution was introduced instructing the Committee of the Judiciary to report a bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law. Laid on the table by eight majority.

The latest quotation of gold 150.

Averill's Raid.

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 18.—Various reports from Salem by couriers who arrived at Bonsack's report enemy returning, but persons who left this morning state that there are no enemy there. The damage done the railroad during the visit is not considerable. The track is torn up one hundred yards about the depot, the bridges over the Roanoke river and Mason's Creek, two miles this side of Salem, were burned and another small bridge destroyed, a few telegraph poles cut down, Pitzer's large Flour Mill, McClanahan's Store and three small buildings were burned; also seventy-five government wagons. Thomas Chapman, a citizen, was killed, the prisoners in the jail liberated, among whom were a few Yankees and a number of citizens. Some furloughed and wounded soldiers were taken prisoners. The citizens were returned. A number of negroes were also carried off. Some of the enemy's stragglers were captured by our men. It is said the enemy's force did not exceed fifteen hundred men.—Reports of the enemy's returning to Salem are conflicting.

From Georgia—Gen. Johnston to Command the Army of Tennessee.

DALTON, Dec. 18.—Gen. Jos. E. Johnston having been appointed to the command of the Army of Tennessee, he is expected here early next week.

Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman has arrived and resumed command of his old corps.

Persons desiring permisson to enter the lines with clothing for troops should address their communications to the commanders of regiments to which their friends belong, in order that their statements may serve as vouchers or as a guide for the action of the commanding General.

Sherman's corps has fallen back from Knoxville. It passed through Cleveland day before yesterday on its way to Chattanooga.

From East Tennessee.

BRISTOL, Dec. 19.—The late raid on Salem produced an intense excitement here.

Johnston's division attacked a force of mounted infantry, about four thousand strong, at Bean's Station on Monday, and gradually drove them back, after a stubborn resistance, with heavy loss, in the direction of Knoxville. The pursuit continued throughout Tuesday and Wednesday during which time we captured a train of seventy wagons, laden with stores and clothing, and ninety prisoners. Our forces are moving in the direction of Knoxville, to which place the Yankees have fled. Our loss in killed and wounded about three hundred. Gen. Gracie was slightly wounded in the arm, and is here, *en route* for Mobile. Two hundred and twenty-five prisoners have arrived here.

Affairs on the Mississippi.

MOBILE, Dec. 19.—A special dispatch from Oxford, Miss., says that Northern dates to the 16th state that a battery below Rodney fired into the steamer *Brasel*, killing two ladies and one soldier and wounding many. A battery at the mouth of Red river fired into the steamer *Von Pheel*, killing five and wounding several. The boat was riddled. The river is unsafe for boats without a convoy.

A Cairo dispatch to the Chicago *Times* says that a rebel force of eight thousand have concentrated at Raleigh, West Tennessee, with the supposed view to attack Fort Pillow. It is evidently Forrest.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 19.—There was a short session to-day. The death of Senator Peyton, of Missouri, was announced in both Houses. No business was transacted in either House. The committees are regularly at work and important reports are expected in a few days. The Chief of the Conscript Bureau expresses the opinion that ten thousand fraudulent substitute papers are held in the country.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.—Nothing new. The enemy have been silent for the past twenty-four hours. Sumter remains unmolested. Battery Simpkins has kept up a slow fire on the enemy's working parties at Gregg and Wagner.

Some Particulars of Averill's Raid.

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 19.—Passengers this evening report that the enemy, finding Craig's Creek past fording, changed their course up the Catawba and camped Thursday night ten miles below the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, with the object of striking the Salt Pond road, leading towards Kanawha Valley. Their capture is confidently expected. It is reported that there was skirmishing yesterday at Blacksburg.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 20.—There is but little additional from the Salem raiders. Tuesday night they surprised and fired into the camps of Capt. White, on Catawba Creek, captured 17 men and about 100 horses. Farmers who arrived from Bonsack's this evening say the enemy were this side of Craig's Creek, eighteen miles from Salem, yesterday at noon. Their camps are visible from the mountains. Craig's Creek was rising rapidly yesterday and it is impossible to ford, which prevents the enemy's further retreat on the Newcastle Road.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 20.—A special correspondent of the *Virginian*, dated Salem, 18th, says that on Wednesday morning the enemy's advance guard charged up Main street, the main body following soon after with pistols drawn, ready to fire upon citizens, who crowded the street. They broke open the post office, cut the telegraph wires, and then proceeded to the depot, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen awaiting the train. They broke open trunks, destroying their contents, set fire to the building, formed line of battle, and planted a battery of eight pieces of artillery on the hill to bear on an expected train. They fired three shots at the train, which retired without damage. They opened many stores, carried off or destroyed all the goods, and burned several barns, one containing a large lot of tallow and oil. They also destroyed a quantity of grain.

They were piloted by a man named Hall, who was ordnance officer of this post for Gen. Jenkins last spring, but deserted soon after. The enemy remained here till five o'clock in the evening, but hearing that Fitzhugh Lee and Imboden were in pursuit, they left, camping about six miles from town that night.

They shot about fifty horses before they left camp, as they had more than they could get along with. Supposing they could not cross Craig's Creek the way they came, they changed their course, going in the direction of Fincastle. The enemy said they had twelve thousand men, but the force had been divided and a portion went in another direction. Among the prisoners captured was Capt. Portaux, A. Q. M. of the post. Many servants went with them.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.

Oct 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 2-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LARGE SALE.

GRANGER HOUSE FURNITURE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

I WILL SELL ON MONDAY THE 28TH OF December, on the premises, commencing at 11 o'clock, the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the Granger Hotel. I may specify a brief catalogue comprising

50 or 60 Feather Beds, Bedsteads,
Hair, Shuck and Cotton Mattrasses,
Pillows and Bolsters, Pillow Cases,
Blankets, Comforts, Spreads and Sheets.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
consisting of
Heavy Stone Ware, White, Tumblers, Goblets,
Oak Dining Room Chairs
One Fine set of Parlor Furniture.
Cottage sets of Modern Style.
A number of Bureaus with Mirrors.
Cooking Stoves of very large size
Large Dining Room Stoves, &c., &c.,

—ALSO—

A choice Lot of Bar Fixtures, &c. &c., &c.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, six fine horses, one Carriage and Harness, and three Buggies and Harness.

The whole offers a rare chance for investment, as many of the articles are scarce and valuable.

Terms—CASH. T. A. GRANGER,
Dec 19-td Goldsboro', N. C.

Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Bulletin copy till day of sale and forward bill to advertiser.

FOR SALE.

$80 IN GOLD AND SILVER; $250 IN BANK Notes for Sale. Address "SPECIE," Progress Office. Dec 19-3t

STOCK IN BANK OF N. C. AT AUCTION.

AT 11 O'CLOCK ON TUESDAY, 22D OF DECEMber, we will sell to the highest bidder, FIVE SHARES of the stock of the Bank of N. C., if not previously sold at private sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 18-td Auctioneers.

COTTON AT AUCTION.

ON THE 22D INSTANT WE WILL SELL AT AUction, THIRTEEN BALES OF COTTON, at Columbus, Ga. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 18-td Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IN THE TOWN OF HENDERSON, Granville county, N. C., on the 23d of this month, a lot of Hotel Furniture of every description and of good quality. SAM'L E. PHILLIPS,
Dec 18-td Ex'r of Martha R. Phillips, dec'd.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY THE 22ND INST., IN FRONT OF our Sales Rooms, commencing at 11 o'clock, we will sell to the highest bidder—

20 GOOD WORK HORSES
4 FAMILY CARRIAGES
5 BUGGIES
1 SPRING WAGON
1 WOOD WAGON
1 NEW CART & HARNESS
4 SETS DOUBLE HARNESS
5 SETS BUGGIE HARNESS
1 SADDLE AND BRIDLE

Two good Mattrasses, Bedstead, 2 Large White Counterpanes, Bed Quilt, Bed Spreads, German Silver Table and Tea Spoons, 1 pair Pure Silver Sugar Tongs.

—ALSO—

Two very large and elegant BRUSSELLS CARPETS, NEW AND VERY RICH PATTERNS; One Velvet Tapestry Rug; together with sundry other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 17-td Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE IN GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, FOR CASH, ON Tuesday and Wednsday, the 22d instant, a large amount of valuable property belonging to the Trustees of G. F. College, consisting of Pianos, Parlor Furniture, Beds, Mattrasses, Blankets, Sheets, Comforts, Table Ware, Washbowls, Bedsteads, Pitchers, Chairs, Hogs, Cattle, &c.

The Trustees have ordered the sale of this property because it is liable to become damaged for want of suitable rooms in which to store it.

N. H. D. WILSON,
Dec 14-td Sec. of the Board.

VALUABLE PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THREE VALUABLE FARMS, two of them containing 800 acres each, and situated two miles from the Town of Windsor, in Bertie county, and about one mile from Cashie river. There is upon the premises all necessary buildings. On account of the location of course the lands are very valuable, being near the capitol of the county, and at a near point to ship produce by water. The third contains 500 acres, 5 miles from Roanoke river. There is upon the lands a neat Dwelling and all usual out-buildings. This Plantation is a very desirable one, and in fact all are in good state of cultivation, and the location healthy and society very good. The reputation of Bertie county lands is well know for the production of corn, cotton and peas, which is enough guarantee to the purchaser without further details. Apply to me at Windsor, N. C., or to JORDAN WOMBLE, Esq., at Raleigh, N. C.

Nov 26-1m* P. HENNEBERRY.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL ON TUESDAY the 22d day of December, at public sale two tracts of land adjoining each other. These lands are situated six miles Southwest of Raleigh, on the Holly Springs road, well watered and well timbered. The home tract consists of 244 acres, well improved, good dwelling, storehouse, barn and stables. There is a good young Orchard on the farm. The other is in good farming order, and has some 65 acres in the tract. Both of these tracts can be bought jointly and privately before the day of sale. I will also sell at the same time and place one pair No. 1 mules, some Sows and Pigs, Farming Utensils, &c.

Dec 8 eod2w C. A. LACK.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organized. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 10th of January, 1864.

Dec 19-tawtd. S. L. FREMONT, President.

WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD COOK, Washerwomen and Ironer, for which a good hire will be paid. Any person having one will please apply at once at

Dec 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.

JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-16 J Pittsboro, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE town of Louisburg for the next year. Apply to T. J. HOLT,
Nov 28-eod6t Raleigh, N. C.

REWARDS.

$160 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM STATESVILLE, N. C., ON Monday, Dec. 7, a slave man. Said man is of medium height, muddy yellow color, black hair, straight, but a little inclined to curl, had on when he left Statesville a glazed cap, very much worn, dark frock coat, black pants. Said negro left Statesville in company with the 56th N. C. Regiment, and is now probably with them, passing himself off as a free man. He can read and write and is known by the name of HENRY WHITE. May have a forged pass. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said negro and confinement in any jail so that Wm. P. Moore, of Charlotte, or myself can get him. Said Regiment is now in Randolph co.

JAMES F. LONG,
Dec 14-1w Statesville, N. C.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.

WM. A SMITH,
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

LABORERS WANTED.

PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODied negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month if the owner clothing the hand;—for well-grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.

E. T. D. MYERS, Capt. Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief Engineer P. R. R.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Dec. 17th, 1863.

BY THE TERMS OF THE ORDINANCE OF THE Convention, under which all the 8 per cent. bonds of this State were issued, they are payable at the pleasure of the State; and by the 5th section of the act of the General Assembly, ratified 20th December, 1862, the Treasurer is directed to raise funds as therein prescribed, and to pay off by* the 1st day of January, 1865, the State bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, unless the holders of said bonds will exchange them for 6 per cent. bonds payable on the 1st of January, 1893, with coupons for the interest, payable semi-annually at the Treasury, in which case he is authorised and directed to make such exchange." The Treasury being now provided with the funds contemplated by said Act, I hereby notify all holders of said 8 per cent. bonds, to present them at the Treasury for payment or exchange for 6 per cent. bonds.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

*The word "by," which is in the act as ratified, is omitted by accident in the printed act. Dec 18-6t

The State Journal and Richmond Examiner will please copy six times and send account to the Treasurer.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE FIFTY OR SIXTY NEGROES—men, women and boys—for the ensuing year, to be employed in the manufacture of potash and saltpetre for the Confederate Government. The negroes will be taken immediately, if desired by their owners. Good quarters and rations will be furnished them.

WOOD WANTED.

I also wish to lease a tract of land containing a good growth of hickory, postoak and blackjack timber, and on which is a stream of water or a good pump. The timber I will buy as it stands in the forrest. It is desirable that the land shall be within at least six miles of a railroad station.

This land is wanted for the purpose of establishing gover ment potash works, and as the ashes used in the manufacture of potash will not be removed from the premises a rare opportunity is here presented to obtain an fertilizer. Apply to me at Greensborough, N. C.

C. R. BARNEY,
Dec 18-3t Agent C. S. N. & M. Bureau.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

A NEW SUPPLY ON HAND FOR 1864. SINGLE copies 25. Deductions made for 1 doz. or more. Send orders soon or you will be too late.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 18-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

Provost Marshal's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 14, 1863.

ALL PERSONS RESIDING IN THE CITY OF Raleigh holding substitute papers will present the same at this office as early as possible for examination, as all irregular papers are to be sent to the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, Va., for approval.

SAMUEL B. WATERS,
Dec 15-2w Capt. and E. O. for city of Raleigh.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

TO HIRE,

ON THE 23D INST. I SHALL HIRE OUT PUBliely, at Clayton, Johnston county, N. C., for the ensuing year, several good Farm Hands and House Servants. [Dec 15-5t] R. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED.

A WHITE WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS Housekeeping and the care of Children, and can come well recommended, can secure a good home and good wages by applying at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

Nov 20-tf

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL place of land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 21-tf

NURSE WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse, for which a liberal hire will be paid. Apply to Dec 7-tf EDITOR PROGRESS

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Rockingham; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford, 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas M Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W B Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOTEL SERVANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO HIRE FOR THE ensuing year

One good MALE COOK,
One good FEMALE COOK,

and a number of competent men as Hotel Waiters.

Those who may be able to produce unquestionable evidence of their character, &c., will be liberally compensated, payable monthly if desired.

Apply to the undersigned at Mansion House in Charlotte, N. C. [Dec 15-5t*] WM. P. MOORE.

Columbia South Carolinian will copy above five times and send bill to W. P. M.

WANTED TO HIRE,

AT THE RALEIGH BAYONET FACTORY, FOR the next year, seven Negro Blacksmiths. None need apply except No. 1 Smiths.

Dec 14-2w* HECK, BRODIE & CO

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 5th day of January, 1864.

Dec 12 3taw5J W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Raleigh, my negro man SAUNDERS. He is black, about 40 years of age, 5¾ feet high; has lost one of his front teeth; is bow-legged, and speaks fluently and politely when spoken to. He is probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will give $100 reward for his apprehension, if out of Wake county, and $50 if caught in Wake.

Dec 10-tf HENRY R. BRYAN.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.

Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Aug 25-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf, Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John C. Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Silas H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH.

Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

FARM FOR RENT.

WE HAVE A FARM CONTAINING 250 ACRES, lying on the waters of Swift and Steep Hill Creeks, seven miles South of Raleigh, immediately on the Stage Road leading to Fayetteville. A Dwelling and necessary out-house are on the place. Terms accommodating. For particulars enquire of

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, DEC. 21, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

This paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Should our People leave their Homes and Property on the approach of the Enemy?

We think not. When the war first commenced and it was not expected that half the territory we claim was to be occupied by the enemy, there was some excuse for whole communities flying before the enemy; but now when we know by experience that a place once in the hands of the enemy it is likely to remain there until the war is over, we think it would be much better for people who have anything to stand by it, than to leave what they have to claim the protection of those who are scarcely able to take care of themselves. But in Northern Georgia, as in Eastern North Carolina, we see many people are running away. They may expect "milk and honey" in that land to which they go, but they will be greatly mistaken. An Atlanta paper says:

"Every day, trains arrive here, filled with refugees from North Georgia. Aged sires and matrons, lisping, prattling babes, and budding womanhood, are forced to flee from their beautiful homes, edeared to them by many pleasing reminiscences and fond associations, and seek refuge among the opulent and generous residents of Middle Georgia. Hastily gathering up what furniture is necessary for their comfort with their slaves who are glad to escape from the hated foe, these people have left their houses and farms behind. Extend to them a cordial greeting, and "do unto them as you would have them do unto you," were you in their situation."

These of us who left our homes and property in Eastern Carolina have experienced much of "that "cordial greeting" here spoken of, and the unanimous opinion now is that we were fools for leaving our property to cast our lot with those who are continually chiding us for being in the way.

We learn that Butler has or will propose to those who left property in the Eastern part of the State to return and take possession of it, and should he do so we doubt not but a large number will return. With the scarcity and high price of provisions and the exhorbitant rents demanded for miserable shanties, many refugee families, who lived well and comfortably at home, are suffering, and no patriot or Christian can blame such to return. We shall certainly not. And after what we have seen and felt, we advise all persons who have homes to remain at them hereafter.

Thanks to the wiseacres of the press we have another lease on life—the Confederacy is not dead until the fate of another battle is decided. Before the battles of Chickamauga and Lookout we were told that the fate of Tennessee, Georgia, the West and the Confederacy hung upon the holding of the bleak hills around Chattanooga, and that if we won there the war would be at an end and that our independence would be established, and that if we lost there, "farewell vain world." Well, we whipped the Yankees the first time, and the second time they whipped us, and yet the Confederacy lives, moves and has its being—that is, so far as the tenure of life promised by Jeff Davis and his Cabinet and Congress is concerned.

But now the same Solons come forward and tell us that the army at Dalton is in better trim than ever, and that the great battle that is to decide the contest and the fate of the continent is to come off in front of Atlanta! Well, we hope we shall live to see the light of that day. But if whipped at Atlanta, we have only to fall back to Augusta or Macon and prepare to fight again. The Yankees cannot conquer us.

Send socks, flannels and such other comforts as you can get to the soldiers. Winter, cold and bleak, is upon us, and those of us who remain at home can do much better without these things than our veterans who are exposed to all the hardships of the camp and the field.

We regret to learn that Gov. Vance has been confined to his house for the last two or three days on account of indisposition. We are glad to learn that his sickness is not serious and that he will be out soon.

We learn that a young man named Boon Thompson was instantly killed at Boon Hill on Saturday evening by the runing off of a freight train. No other damage with the exception of the mashing up of two cars.

A Jew was caught bidding on his own goods at an auction at Richmond recently. We have heard it asserted that a *preacher* in this city has been known to do the same thing.

Yesterday was the coldest day of the season.

An Opinion of Gen. Bragg after the Battle.

Many of our people jump to conclusions and make vi[illegible] in[illegible], decrying men [illegible] time of the issue of the battle. When the time has passed for the excitement of battle to subside, it will be seen that much of the abuse that has been heaped upon Gen. Bragg was not deserved, and that he accomplished as much as any one would have done with the means at his command. We copy the following from the Knoxville *Register*, now published at *Atlanta*, as showing that all the journals of that section do not join in the howl against Gen. Bragg:

GEN. BRAGG—WHAT WE THINK OF HIM NOW.

We are advised by telegraph that Gen. Bragg, at his own solicitation, has been permitted to transfer the command of the army of Tennessee to General Hardee. We will not state to the readers of the *Register* that we regret this change. Our personal interests and necessities have caused us to watch closely and study thoroughly, the conduct of Gen. Bragg, and if men unskilled in the art of war are capable of appreciating military excellence, if we have read history to any purpose, and have not in vain contrasted his conduct with that of men who have led the weaker against stronger armies, we are compelled to say that we regret the necessity for the above announcement.

On former occasions Gen. Bragg has sought to be relieved of duties which must have taxed his energies to a degree that we have deemed insufferable. He undertook the transformation of the militia of the Confederate States into an army of the Confederate States. He sought to make soldiers—veritable soldiers of self-willed citizens. To fail in this was to ensure disaster and defeat. No one denies this now. The difference between a citizen soldiery and a disciplined army is at length so thoroughly appreciated that one of Bragg's veterans walks along our streets with an air of conscious superiority over those who, twelve months ago, were his equals.

In accomplishing this task Gen. Bragg first incurred the displeasure of his troops. We all remember the public and private assaults made upon him soon after his assumption of the command of the army at Tupelo. Later, there appeared upon the military stage magnificent actors ready and willing to supplant him. They had friends throughout the South, and these caught up the echo of dissatisfaction in the ranks and sought to popularize it. When the great mass of the soldiers were at length content and preferred Bragg, as we believe they do at this very hour, to any other chieftain, the outcry against him in the interior had reached its height.

On three several occasions, at least, Gen. Bragg has been induced by this clamor to ask the President to relieve him. With all his devotion to the code and rules of military life, he has not been oblivious of his duties as a citizen of a republican government, and hence has manifested, as we believe, then and now, an unwise respect for the supposed but unreal popular wish. If Gen. Bragg has ever taken a false step, he has now made it. The country cannot blame him, since the supposed exponents of the opinions of his countrymen have induced him to the adoption of this measure. But if we could believe him capable of an act of cowardice, we would on this occasion, as could have been done on no other in all his history, make the charge.

But this is simply impossible. From the day that the honest old veteran, Zachary Taylor, declared, over his official signature, that he owed the victory at Buena Vista to the steadfast courage of Braxton Bragg, we have deemed every man stultified who has sought to question Gen. Bragg's courage. When he had the hardihood to retreat at Murfreesboro, and again and again to sacrifice himself in order to save a little army—when we saw how in his official reports he screened officers who before and afterwards sought to stab his reputation—when by the examination of official papers, many of which have not yet been given to the public, we became cognizant of these facts—as asserted, as we do to-day, in the face of the late disaster at Chattanooga, that history, if it can tell the truth, will assign Gen. Bragg as proud a position as that now occupied in the popular estimation by Lee and Beauregard.

Within twelve months from to day, when fact after fact is developed and truth assumes the place of passion and prejudice, the country will award the full measure of justice to the bravest, most sleepless, tireless and self-sacrificing General who has led an army in all this terrible war. We have no inducement, at this moment, to speak thus of an officer whom we have never seen, and of whose minor personal peculiarities we know nothing, except from hearsay. We give utterance to these opinions impelled simply and solely by a sense of duty, and regardless of any effect they may have upon ourselves. It is the habit of sycophants to worship the rising and detract from the splendor of a descending luminary. We condemn the cowardly spirit that would dictate such a policy, and at this hour Gen. Bragg has in the conductors of this journal friends who shall betray him only when he is false to the cause we have espoused. We deem him now the noblest Roman of them all.

We have said more of praise than ever before was lavished upon any man by this journal. We are free to do so simply because, under the circumstances, we deem the tribute deserved, and because malignity and prejudice can ascribe to us, under the circumstances, no unworthy motives. Whatever may be the future fortunes of the late General-in-chief of the Army of Tennessee, he shall ever have the consciousness of knowing that there are those who have lost everything by his military movements, and yet have enough of that unselfish spirit, which his own history illustrates, to ascribe to him many of those qualities which made the name of Washington immortal.

OUR ARMY AT DALTON.

The *Southern Confederacy* says of our army of the West:

A picturesque display of the "situation" in our front, whilst presenting a magnificent and crowded panorama, contains few of those brilliant Flemish touches which delight the mind by an appeal to the gayer predilections of the sight; all there is grim-visaged, scarred and wrinkled; stern faces browned by exposure; rude habiliments ragged by wear; shoes that drink in the water at many seams, and hearts that receive cold comfort from the stars, as they gaze upward at the airy vault of heaven," hid by little else than boughs bare of leaves, or slender thatches that afford small shelter against the cold or the rain; a sad picture truly, but full of stirring pathos, proud defiance and warlike purpose. Go to the camps of history and romance—the tentless legions of Gustavus—the stubborn knights in Palestine—the swart troopers of Cromwell—the sad spectacle at Valley Forge—yea, the parched, dispirited decimals of Shiloh and you shall not find the like. God bless the army of Tennessee, and endue its commander with a power worthy of its valor!

The mysterious surges which are rolling backward and forward among the mountains of East Tennessee, bode us no good, as we have already observed. Unpressed on any side, it is not likely that the enemy has the remotest idea of yielding one inch of the foothold acquired at so much cost. On the contrary, it is most probable that he will push his advantage with vigor—whereat he is, perhaps, engaged at this very moment—so soon, as his communications by way of Knoxville and the Chattanooga Railroad are opened securely, these two points being held as depots of supply. In this latter event, we have news from private authority, droves of cattle are now en route from Lexington, and fourteen trains ready [illegible]

Nashville. These indicate an intention to make an active winter campaign.

[illegible] from the disorganized regiments [illegible] nothing [illegible], per[illegible] [illegible] Had [illegible] never [illegible] Missionary Ridge and Lookout [illegible] forced back by circumstances [illegible] [illegible] one only deficit we have to deplore, that is the loss of prestige, deserters, and that very substantial military essence mysteriously denominated morale. The enemy, in turn, has abandoned them, simply because it was worse than folly to stand grinning at the moon from their lofty heights, when active work called him elsewhere. So far as the rumored destruction of the railroad is concerned, we do not credit it. Although no wiseacre, Grant is not a natural born fool. He is, as events will presently disclose, arranging his troops for a campaign against Atlanta, via East Tennessee and Rome, trusting to outnumber us largely by both columns, and in the event of the defeat of either, to fall back for another start into entrenched camps at Chattanooga and Knoxville. The crowning battle of the West will be fought either on the banks of the Etowa, or in front of this city.—Upon that battle hangs the fate of the nation. If we win it, nothing can impede our crossing the Tennessee river near Bridgeport, marching through Middle Tennessee as the remnant of the enemy pass out through Cumberland Gap, and making our future campaign all triumphantly over the "dark and bloody ground." If we lose it, farewell vain world!

From personal conversation, and from private letter, we are assured that the nucleus of as powerful an army now lies around Dalton as fought the battle of Chickamauga. Scantily supplied and illy clad, the men are equipped with arms which need not be suspected of missing fire, if directed with confidence. The fights around Chattanooga were lost because of a deeply rooted distrust; the coming conflict may be won by a hearty faith. What is needed in the ranks, is a belief in the purpose, courage, capacity, and above all, the sincerity of the chief who leads them.

It is well that Hardee was in front when the worst came to the worst; for, unconnected with any of the disputes which had disturbed the army, he added to discretion a wide-spread popularity, a manly courage and a prudent tact; and he will turn the troops over to General Johnson, when that officer arrives on the scene, in better condition, soldierly, if not physically, than they have been since the dawn of that genial, sunshiny, glorious Monday, succeeding the hollow mockery upon the "river of death."

It is just sheer nonsense to multiply words about it. Nobody will pretend to deny these conclusions, except the creatures of interest. There are always ambitious men, who would puzzle the populace with plausible assurances which are death to the cause; but sit down any winter's night by the fireside with a sober minded, honest man, fresh from the midst of those brave fellows, and you will hear but one melancholly, story, but one mournful, heartrending reflection.

MATTERS IN NORFOLK.—We have received a copy of the *Old Dominion* newspaper, containing some intelligence from Norfolk of interest. Butler has put his engine in order for work by the appointment of a number of officers to sit as a "military commission" for the trial of persons whom he shall arrest. The Beast was in the city himself a few days since on a tour of inspection. Gen. Barnes, the military commandant, met him at the boat and congratulated him on his "first visit to Norfolk since the rebellion began." After inspecting the defences of the place, among which is one fortification called "Fort O'Rourke," he went back to Fortress Monroe.

An effort is being made by Col. Hazard Stevens, a Yankee, to raise the "1st regiment of loyal Virginians" in Norfolk and Portsmouth. A meeting was held in Portsmouth, at which "Lieut. Gov." Cowper was the chief speaker. He was authorized by Gen. Butler to say that if men enlisted in this regiment he (Butler) would take special care that their families were supported, and that the regiment should never go out of the department.

There is great mortality among the negro troops; and the Macon House, once a well known hotel in Portsmouth, has been converted into a hospital for them. Regiments of negroes, numbering at their organization 1,000, are now reduced to 600. Those in North Carolina have suffered as severely.

Wm. R. Houghton, a citizen, was arrested for appearing in Federal uniform. He had been confined in Fort Norfolk for having a Confederate Major's commission in his house. He "took the oath" and was released.

Among the Court proceedings we see a suit of Geo. H. Merriam, of Norfolk, against Wm. Webster, of Newport News, for $141,000. The property of Webster had been attached.

The remains of Sanborn, the Yankee lieutenant killed by Dr. D. M. Wright, had been disinterred and sent North. The pastor of a negro church delivered a discourse over it from the Custom-House steps.

Miss Susan Denin is playing at Norfolk.—*Dispatch.*

A YANKEE OPINION OF THEIR FRIENDS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—Among the letters captured by our forces while around Knoxville was one from D. G. Griffin to his father in New York. The opinion expressed must be very flattering to the Unionists of East Tennessee:

Our Union friends have fanaticism and enthusiasm enough, but they are so ignorant and ill-bred as to disgust any gentleman. The women know how to make "corn dodgers" and dirty little Federal flags, "ginger cakes and the like," and to curse and point out their superiors—rebel ladies and rebel gentlemen—and that is about all.

The rebel ladies are intelligent, well bread and good looking—dignified and bold in their demeanor. But they won't talk to us—consider themselves our superiors, simply from the fact that we are fighting for their inferiors, the Union ladies. They are not to blame. I often blush when I think of the common herd that I am periling my life for. God save me from such ignorant trash.

You have often heard of majorities for the Union in East Tennessee; but I must confess, taking into consideration, if the rebels are entitled to any country, it is this. Their friends are many, strong in their fidelity, and seem to have some plausible reasons for their rights, &c.

The name of tory seems to suit them very well.—I don't wonder at the promotion of Gov. Johnson, Horace Maynard and others. Such a people can be easily demagogued. All they know is to be "Union folks."

I can't think that we shall remain here very long, even the rebels permitting. The rebel Gen. Vaughn and others are continually annoying us, so much so that we cannot see any peace for them. We didn't expect to fight the rebels when we came here, but find that our personal safety will force us to fight them hard and often.

FULL TO OVERFLOWING.—The penitentiary full, the city jail full, the Libby full, the Castle full—full to overflowing with murderers, thieves, rowdies, Yankees and recreant Confederates, and still more room demanded daily.—*Examiner* 18th.

And so we go. Two years ago Richmond was a quiet, orderly town, with a virtuous, industrious, christian population, but now, since it has become the seat of the Confederate Government and the recipient of all the *blessings* it confers, no man dare walk a square after nightfall without a drawn weapon ready to defend himself. These are some of the beauties of war and the fruits of secession. How long are we to suffer?

A GALLANT AFFAIR.—The Chattanooga [illegible] says:

A [illegible] resident [illegible] [illegible] a brilliant exploit [illegible] Ga. [illegible] the 5th [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Johnson's Island [illegible] [illegible] moving some distance in advance. When they discovered our cavalry approaching they retreated to a dense thicket, which skirts the foot of the sand hills on the creek side, and there awaited the charge of our cavalry, which of necessity had to be made under a heavy fire from the enemy's gunboat, not more than half a mile distant. The charge also had to be made over a high, bold sand hill. Captain Harrison and twenty men of his command (Co. B.) made the charge. The horses were checked at the crest of the hill by a volley of musketry from the thicket, not more than thirty or forty feet distant. Captain Harrison gallantly charged down the hill, reiterating the command, "charge," when those of our men who could not force their horses down the hill threw themselves from their saddles and charged on foot. By this impetuous attack the enemy were prevented firing a second volley, although they had re-loaded their rifles, and a moment more might have been fatal to many of our men.

"Of the enemy, fifteen, including two Lieutenants and a Paymaster, were captured; two of their privates were wounded, one mortally. The loss on our side was one man killed, and one [illegible] horse. Captain Bowen, Co. D, charged the barges in the face of a brisk fire from the blockader, but the sailors, lying in their boats, made off. Captain Harrison took from the enemy rifles, pistols, cutlasses, and a boat flag.—The Yankees threw some of their arms into the creek, and they could not be recovered.

"Killed, private Gray; severely wounded, privates Kirby and Heidt. Surgeon Flagg dressed their wounds immediately, and reported them doing well."

MIGHT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN YESTERDAY.—In Samuel Johnston's papers, in the Idler, in 1759, occurs the following, which is an applicable that it might have been written yesterday with equal truth in this country. He says: "In a time of war the nation is always of one mind, eagre to hear something good of themselve and ill of the enemy. At this time the task of newswriting is easy; they have nothing to do but to tell that the battle is expected, and afterwards that a battle has been fought, in which we and our friends, whether conquering or conquered, did all, and our enmies did nothing. Scarcely any thing awakens attention like a tale of cruelty. The writer of news never fails, in the intermission of action, to tell how the enemy murdered children and ravished virgins; and, if the scene of action be somewhat distant, scalps half the inhabitant of a province. Among the calamities of war may be justly numbered the diminution of the love of truth, by the falsehood which interest dictates and credulity encourages. A peace will equally level the warrior and relator of wars destitute of employment; and I know not whether more is to be dreaded from streets filled with soldiers accustomed to plunder, or from garrets filled with scribblers accustomed to lie."

GOOD FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* writes:

A good thing is told of a battle scarred North Carolina regiment, which entered Richmond not a great while ago, while a company of "citizen soldiers" were performing their "revolutions" in the streets. The ears of the Old North State were greeted by a good many unco[illegible]mentary interrogatories concerning the persimmon and huckleberry crops. At length one of the F. F. V.'s asked "what is the state of the tar market?" North Carolina responded, "there's not a barrel in the Seate, Jeff Davis has bought the last barrel we had, and brought it to Richmond." "What in the d—l does he want with it?" "He wants it to make Virginians *stick* in the fight." North Carolina was no further molested by side leer flings during their march through the city.

CHANGES IN N. C. TROOPS.—Col. John S. McElroy, 16th Regiment N. C. Troops, has resigned on account of wounds received in the battle of Chancelloraville.

Col. John A. McDowell, 1st Reg't N. C. Troops, has resigned.

Col. Robert C. Hill of the 48th Reg't N. C. Troops, died at his residence in Iredell county on the 5th inst.

The *Examiner* is pleased to learn that, on the 1st instant, one Yankee gunboat was blown up in the neighbourhood of West Point, on the York river, and another seriously injured. All the crew of the first boat are said to have perished. We have been unable to learn the names of the boats.

The examination of Mrs. Patterson Allen, a prominent lady of Richmond, was going on before Commissioner Watson, of that city, last week. This lady is charged with treasonable correspondence with the enemy.

Capt. G. W. Alexander, Assistant Provost Marshall, at Richmond, has been arrested by order of Gen. Winder. Accused is charged with malfeasance in office.

An Atlanta paper complains that meal has got to selling for $8 and $12 in that market, and calls for a direct tax. Meal is $10 here with an upward tendency.

Five hundred barrels of flour belonging to the city of Petersburg was destroyed by the enemy in their raid on Salem, last week.

Several prominent citizens of Norfolk have recently taken the oath in obedience to some new order of Butler.

The small pox is rapidly on the increase in Memphis and Nashville.

John Mitchell has withdrawn from the Richmond *Enquirer*.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, Charlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail, by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, written down with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, that is as fine as gold, and as legible now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and will be promptly filled. Address

J. E. BRITTON.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is appended. He has used the ink for the good qualities:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Wake county, on the 17th instant, by Nathan Ivey, Esq., Mr. A. PERNELL and Mrs. N. B WILLIAMS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LEATHER FOR SALE.

I INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, &c., &c., to my extensive stock of LEATHER, comprising in part as follows:

400 sides Sole Leather
100 sides Harness Leather
200 sides Wax Upper
150 sides Russett Upper
50 dark Morocco Skins
[illegible] Lining
[illegible] Spatts

Tanners supplied with Hides, Oil, Tallow, Lamp and Stock. G. W. BLUFORD,
Hide and Leather Dealer, Main street,
Dec 21-1w* Richmond, Va.

WANTED.

FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WILL PAY the following prices:

Raccoon Skins	50c. to $1
Musk Skins	$1 to 2
Otter Skins	2 to 3
Muskrat Skins	25c. to 50c.
Other kinds in proportion. Address	

G. W. BLUFORD,
Dec 21-1w* Hide and Leather Dealer, Richmond, Va.

TO HATTERS.

50 DOZEN SUPERIOR BLACK SKIVERS, FOR sale at $350 per dozen by

G. W. BLUFORD,
Dec 21-1w* Hide & Leather Dealer, Richmond, Va.

NEGRO GIRL FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, IN FRONT OF our store, we will sell at auction one likely and valuable NEGRO GIRL, about 18 years old.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 21-2t Auctioneers.

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD THIS DAY, AT TOWLES Auction and Commission Store, at 12 o'clock,

1 Negro Woman, 50 years old—a firstrate Cook.
1 young Woman, 25 years old—a good field hand.
1 girl, 13 years old—a good nurse.

Dec 21-1t* JAMES M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

I WILL BE SOLD AT THE MARKET HOUSE, in Raleigh, on the 1st January, at 12 M., several likely young Negroes. Terms cash. Dec 21-3t

READ THIS.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST me will present them immediately for payment, and those indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle without delay, and save cost.

Dec 19-t28d. T. A. GRANGER.

I have for rent for the ensuing year, several tenements in the town of Goldsboro'. T. A. G.

Executive Department North Carolina.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 15th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

I. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF THE GENERAL Assembly of North Carolina is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That neither the Governor of the State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act, oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; *Provided,* they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt, county commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regimental officers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate government, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies; *Provided,* that this exemption shall only apply to the drills established in this act and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars, and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars; *Provided,* that every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company courts martial, and judgments are to be entered up and the fines collected in the same mode and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon General by and with the advice and consent of the Governor may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted* That the Guard for home defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guard for home defence shall not be called into service en masse, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 14th day of December, A. D., 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

I, JNO. P. H. RUSS, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 14th December, 1863.

J. P. H. RUSS,
Sec. of State.

II. The company drills required by the 1st section of the foregoing act will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, July, August, September, November, and December, and the Battalion drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the foregoing act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for home defence, but are not exempt from duty when the Guard for home defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Dec 19-3t Adjutant General

All daily papers in the State copy one week and other papers two weeks.

BLACK INK! BLACK INK!!

CORGLETON'S VERY SUPERIOR BLACK INK, for sale to large or small quantities. The bottles same as Ink stands. Price per gross $45.

Dec 19-1m BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS, OR LESS, OF WHEAT, FOR which the highest market price will be paid, at [illegible] on Neuse river.

W. E. RICHARDSON.